DEBATING THE CLOSURE IN THE SENATE

With the Aid of the Vice President the Republicans Force Consideration of the New Rule.

SPLENDID DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Every Point Contested Under the Leadership of Mr. Gorman and No Mistakes Made

CZAR REED LECTURES THE HOUSE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1891.
The democrats in the Senate are making the fight

of their lives for justice and the freedom of debate. They are liable to get peither.

In the proceedings to-day the republicans threw off their mask and boldly announced that they would no longer be governed by the established rules of the body. This declaration was made by Mr. Aldrich, the practical leader of the Senate republicans, who argued that the present rules need not be regarded where it is deemed advisable to change them. No proposition so outrageous has been heard on the floor of the Senate within the recollection of the oldest member.

A few of the republicans—Jones, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott—showed their manhood and emphasized their condemnation of the proposed gag law by voting with the democrats in their efforts to secure a fair hearing. With these exceptions the other republican Senators showed a slavish and servile obedience to party dictation that would be amusing were it not fraught with such grave con sequences to every lover of justice and fair play.

Among these were a number of Senators who have no sympathy with the Force bill, the passage of which is the only purpose in changing the rules. Nay, some of them have declared their intention to vote against it, but they dare not apparently break too far away from party lines and so they are voting for this closure, so called, the application of which is little, if any, less objectionable than the obnexious Force bill.

Where, meanwhile, was the Vice President, the gentleman who presides over the Senate, not as a partisan, but as a judicial functionary? He aimed to be as fair as his surroundings would permit. But his rulings to-day clearly foreshadowed his purpose to become the tool of his party whenever they may ask it and to that extent he has thus early in the contest discredited himself. limited knowledge of parliamentary law made him a fair target for the democrats who were in an ugly mood, and they hurled points of order and appeals from his decisions at him with exasperating fre-

But for the fact that he had anticipated these tactics and fortified himself with a number of written opinions it is doubtful if he could long have retained his place in the chair. These opinions, half a dozen in number, were plainly visible from the press gallery. They lay on the Vice-President's desk, and whenever a point of order was made which required a raling from the chair Mr. Morton would finger them nervously until the proper one turned up and then read it aloud. DEMOCRATS IN GOOD SHAPE.

The democratic organization in the Senate is perfect. It is so compact, so flexible, so fertile in source and so quick to respond to the slightest demand upon it that it commands the unstinted admiration of its opponents. It is marshalled by Senator Gorman, who has not his equal as a Senator Gorman, who has not his equal as a "whip" in any American legislative body. Gorman conveys the impression of a man who never sleeps. Reenly alert to every move on the political chass board, he is quick to see his advantage and quicker still to profit by it. The qualities that have made him famous as a party organizer distinguish him particularly in this contest, and each day that it progresses serves only to emphasize the fact that he is pre-eminently a born leader of men.

In Gray, the scholarly successor of Bayard; Vest, the clever recenter and orator; Cockrell, the

In Gray, the scholarly successor of Bayard; Vest, the clever recent and orator; Cockrell, the sturdy Missouri debater; Harris, the ablest parliamentarian in public life, and Butler and Daniel, the political beaus subreas of the Southern democracy, he has a corps of leutenants who possess the quick inteligence both to interpret his wishes and to execute them. Their courage is magnificent and their methods admirable. To-day, with a majority of ten against them, with a presiding officer who awaits but the word to turn them brutally down, they fought their ground inch by inch and only yielded when further obstruction was usseless.

And so, at four o'clock, the cloaure came fairly before the Senate and will now continue as the unnished business until it shall be disposed of. That it will pass there is not a shadow of doubt. The debate may be clered on Saturday and it may run until Monday; certainly no longer. True, it can only be curtailed then by the presiding officer turning his back upon the democrats and refusing to hear them further. But this the republican leaders assure me the Vice President will do. He regards it as a disagreeable duty, but he has no alternative and he will not seek to svoid it.

Mr. Alfison's announcement to-day that Mr. Ingall's was paired with him against the closure and Porce bill increases the number of its republican apponents to five. When the Force bill again gets before the Senate several other republicans are expected to join them, and if these remain true to their convictions the injustous measure may yet be defeated in spite of the proposed closure.

Mr. Aldrich moved that the Senate proceed to

be defeated in spite of the proposed closure.

Mr. Aidrich moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution of closure submitted by him on the 20th of December.

Mr. Harris made a point of order that the correction of the journal was a question of the ighest privilege, and that the unfinished business his morning was Mr. Gorman's motion to correct the journal of Tucaday.

Ip to one o'clock the decision on Mr. Harris' point of order had not been made, although the 'cloc President on several occasions indicated his readiness to decide it. But Mr. Gorman had the joor for the last hour, and had been poing over the whole ground and discussing general politics, in spite of all attempts to out him off. One of these attempts was made by Mr. Aidrich, and was met with a sharp rebuke from Mr. Teller and a notification that the Senator from Rhode Island "must not assume the rôle of the boss of the Senate."

The Vice President ruled that Mr. Aidrich's motule was in order, and overruled Mr. Harris' point of order.

Mr. Harris appealed, but the Chair was sus-

rule was in order, and overruled Mr. Harris' point of order.

Mr. Harris appealed, but the Chair was sustained—yeas, 35: nays, 30—Messrs. Teller, Wolcott and Stewart voting with the democrats.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay Mr. Aldrich's motion on the table. Lost.

The Vice President then stated the question to be on Mr. Aldrich's motion, and Mr. Gorman demanded that it should be put in writing.

THE CLOSURE CALLED UP.

This was done, and the vote was taken on Mr. Aldrich's motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to mudify the rules, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 32, as follows:—

YANI—Messrs Aldrich Alien, Carry, Casey, Cullom.

was agreed to-yeas 38, nays 32, as follows:

Yean-Mosers, Aidrich, Allen, Caruy, Casey, Cullem, Davis, Dixon, Bolbh, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frys, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hear, Medionnell, Median, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Faddock, Platt. Piumb, Power, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Speeder, Stanford, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson (lowa)—34, Nayy-Messry, Harbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carlisle, Cockrell, Ucke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gramman, Gray, Immpton, Harris, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Novada, Kenba, McPherson, Morgan, Fasco, Payne, Futh, Ranson, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpic, Vance, Vest, Waithell, Wolcott—32.

The pairs were: Mossrs. Allison and Ingalls, Blair and George, Chandier and Blodgett, Cameron and Butler, Pettigrew and Call, Dawes and Colquist, Squire and Hearst and Moody and Voorhees. The recolution was then laid before the Senate and was read.

The disquastor, was a senated to be the Senate and was read.

and was read.

The discussion was participated in by many Senators on both sides, and finally Mr. Aldrich moved to lay on the table an appeal from the decision of the Chair, overruling a question of order by Mr. Harris. The motion was agreed to—year the motion was agreed to—year the motion.

rays 28. r. Cockrell made a statement to show the large Mr. Cockrell made a statement to show the large work done by the Senate in the last session in comparison with the work done by the House-the so-called "business branch" of Congress—and this amount of business was done, he said, without any closure rule. In the course of a long speech Mr. Cockrell read in full Mr. Hoar's article published in the Boston Youk's Companion as to the Importance of unfettered debate in the Senate. Some of the leading points in the article Mr. Cockrell read more than once, and with much emphasis—particularly has scattened that the previous question and every device to out off debate was unknown to the Senate proceedings.

Mr. Hoar's DEFENCE.

Mr. Hoar's mid that on the 10th of August last he had introduced in the Senate a rule the same in

substance as that now pending. Early in November last he had read the proofs of the article which he had written, with that rule before him, and had examined the rule to see whether there was any inconsistency in the two statements. It did not seem to him that there was any such inconsistency rooms in the democratic side and

examined the rule to see whether there was any inconsistency in the two statements. It did not seem to him that there was any such inconsistency (mecking laughter from the democratic side and with the remark from one democratic side and with the remark from one democratic senator, "Oh, give us a rest").

Mr. Harris—Does your rule preserve the right to offer amendments?

Mr. Hoar—Yes. Let me make my statement. In the first place, the rule is not to apply until after reasonable debate; in the next place, after such reasonable debate; in the next place, after such reasonable debate, every Senator is to be antitled to speak for half an hour; in the third place, it provides for putting the question on pending amendments and on all amendments of which notice has been given.

Mr. Harris—Does the proposed rule make that provision?

Mr. Harris—You are wholly mistaken. It excludes every amendment axcept pending amendments and there can be only two of those.

Mr. Hoar—Ten it is not in accordance with my judgment in that particular. I think that the Amer can people, by this time, very thoroughly understand and believe that we are here not to talk but to legislate. That is the only constitutional purpose in the creation of the Senate. When this great and generous provision for every Senator uttering bis opinion is used for the purpose of preventing, not of aiding, legislation, that is a totally different thing. We have seen here one Senator (alluding to Mr. George) after spending four days and four nights in debate proceeding to read an old historical essay having no more to do with the pending measure than the Mosale code. That is not freedom of debate it shall be in order for a minority of the Senate to spend days and rights and weeks in talking about something dies than the subject before the Senate and thereby overthrowing the great constitutional functions of the Senate as a legislative body.

Notices of amendments to the proposed rule were given by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gibson. Mr. Stewart's looks to allowing other than

present.
Without concluding his remarks Mr. Cookrell yielded to Mr. Aldrich, on whose motion, at six P. M., the Senate took a recess till eleven A. M. tomorrow.

CZAR BEED SEVERELY REBUKES THE DEMOCRATS

AND THEY CEASE FILIBUSTERING. When the gavel of Ozar Reed fell at twelve o'clock to-day and the Czar announced that the House would be in order there was a noticeably determined tings in the tone of his voice and the usual bland look upon his broad fat face had given

way to an expression of harsh firmness.

When the blind chaplain finished the customary prayer, the Czar still standing in his place, looked inquiringly over the sea of discontented faces upon the democratic side and noted the air of dogged determination which the democrats were. He also saw upon the other side of the chamber syldences of a spirit no less firm among his friends and sup-

of a spirit no less firm among his friends and supporters who seemed to assure him with a glanco that they were with him.

The galieries were lined with speciators, and an anxious group of newspaper men leaned over the desks in the Press Gallery to watch the breaking of the storm which every one had understood to be brewing since last night, for the flouse had adjourned last night in a victous mood that threatened to become more prenounced at to-day's session. The democrats had announced long and lustify among themselves last night that they intended to use every possible means of deferring action upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and of breaking a quorum when the bill came to a vote.

tion bill and of breaking a quorum whon the bill came to a vote.

Hardly had the Chaplain's "Amen" died away than Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, who is said to hold relations to Czar Reed analogous to the devil's alleged feeling for holy water, announced his belief that a quorum was not present. The Czar, with a keenness of vision not shared by any democratic member, discovered 188 members present.

NO APPEAL FROM THE UKASE.

Mr. Enloc, of Tennessee, intimated to the Czar his impression that the Czar had seen double in counting a quorum, and he questioned the correctness of the count. The Czar overruled the question.

his impression that the Czar ind seen double in counting a quorum, and he questioned the correctness of the count. The Czar overruled the question.

"I appeal from that decision," said Mr. Enice, advancing down the sisle.

"There is no appeal," remarked the Czar in rather ley tones.

Then the trouble began.

The democrats insisted that the Journal should not be appreved at that stage of the proceedings and announced their wishes loudly. Finding the temper of the House so surly the sool headed ones agreed to twenty minutes' debate on each side, the previous question then to be ordered on ithe approval of the Journal.

Under this agreement Mr. Modillin, of Tennesses, took the floor. Mr. McMillin is nothing if not courteous, and suffers no abatement of potentiality as a leader therefrom. He boldly, but in polished warlamentary language, impeached the ruling of the czar made yesternay declaring dilatory his motion that the resolution reported by the Rules Committee be recommitted with instructions. His motive in submitting the motion had simply been a desire to have fair play.

A storm of derisive language from the republicans greated this statement. Mr. McMillin could easily understand how the matter of fair play could appear a joke to the republicans. Other democrats followed him in short but vigorous pleas for justice and fair pay.

Then the Czar himself arose to address the House and fair pay.

Then the Czar himself arose to address the House and ar remarkable scene ensued. That which happened was an example of the power, the physical potentiality which the Czar wields in the legislative body over which has presides. As he stood at the Spealer's desk and confronted the House he saw upon one side an inflamed and angry body of men, smarting under a keen sense of injustice and sensitive to a degree at the evidences of arbitrary dealings. On the other side were his colleagues and supporters, cold and indifferent to all but a lively sense of partisanship.

He beraled the democrats for detracting from the dignity of

classed. He expressed a wish that the disorder would cease.

When he concluded Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, took the floor and intimated that the Speaker's remarks received the unqualified indorsoment of the republicaus, who would uphold him.

Then was witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the erstwhile angry and determined democrats becoming immediately calm. Not an augry word was uttered again. The journal was approved, the District Appropriation bill passed, no effort being made to break a quorum, and the business of the day proceeded uneventfully with the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, the next one in order.

MANY WITNESSES CALLED, BUT NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW ABOUT THE SILVER POOL. The special House Committee on the Silver Pool this morning examined Senators Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. They denied all knowledge of a pool-E. N. Hill and James A. George testified that they

and wolcott. They denied all knowledge of a poolE. N. Hill and James A. George testified that they
knew of no Senators or Representatives who were
interested in a silver pool, but that they had been
told of the existence of a pool by a man named
Hedenberg, who sought to have them interest
Congressmen in its operations.

Senatora Teller and Wolcott, who had requested
to be summoned, then appeared.

Senator Teller first took the stand. He said that
as they represented the largest silver producing
State they had thought it proper to appear. The
Senator then said that he had never heard of any
pool or syndicate having any silver or proposing
to buy, sell or handle silver in any shape until he
had read it in the newspapers and heard of Mr.
Conger's speech on the floor. He had never heard
of any pool and had never supposed there was
any. He had heard stories of a vast silver lobby
being here to promote silver legislation, but knew
nothing of it himself.

Senator Wolcott, the next witness, said he had no
knowledge of any silver speculation, directly or
indirectly, either before, pending or since the last
legislation. He knew absolutely nothing of any
one in official life being in any way interested in
the purchase or sale of silver. He had nover even
heard it mentioned in cloak rooms. As to himself
he had not, since he had been in the Senate, speculated in any way.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

"WASHINGTON NOTES. Garry A. Willard has been nomina ted for post,

master at Boonville, N. Y. New York postmasters appointed: -A. A. Bab-cock, Hallsport; Mrs. F. K. Wood, Kripple Bush; W. W. H. Gilbert, New Centreville, and D. E. Morris, Solon.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has denied the application of Mme. Albani, actress, for the refund of \$15 duties exacted on wearing apparel and pro-fessional effects imported for her use in April, 1880, because of the fallure to show proof of ownership.

RAPID TRANSIT

BOUND TO COME.

Schemes of the "L" System and the New York Central to Profit by the Proposed Legislation.

BAD SPOT IN THE BILL.

A Section on Which the Friends of the Metropolis Will Make a Sturdy Fight

PROGRESS OF THE MEASURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891 .- Is it to be a slow transit on more "L" roads, or rapid transit on a new and better system? That is the question that now confronts the Legislature. The people of New York must make it clear at the capital whether

they want rapid transit badly enough to sanction

the passage of an act that practically hands over

the new machinery to the "L" roads. In other words, Shall a bill be passed under which the "L" roads cannot possibly extend their lines and necessitating a new system, or shall a rapid transit law be enacted giving the "L" roads just the special legislation which they have sought so long

TRAIL OF THE "L" SEBPENT. The trail of the serpent is in section 32 of the amalgamated bill reported by the Senate Railroad Committee this morning.

Let it be distinctly understood that New York is going to get a Rapid Transit bill. This is virtually settled. The rapid transit train started this morning. Evidences were discovered that not very far shead on the rails the "Little Wizard" stood ready to switch the train on to his ramshackle "L" road system. Brakes were promptly applied and before the train starts up again a great effort will be made to throw the switchman into the street and run the train over the glorious rapid trausit system that New York hopes and prays for.

The bill as agreed upon last night was reported to the Senate this morning, and Senator Stewart moved that it be passed to a third reading and that it be recommitted to the Railroad Committee for printing.

At this juncture Senator Robertson offered the New York Central amendments by requesting that they be printed with the bill for the information of the Senate. Robertson's amendments all affected section 32 of the bill as reported.

In the following analysis of this section the Robertson amendments are given in brackets:-

"SECTION 32 .- The Rapid Transit Commissioners, on application of any railway corporation owning or operating a railroad wholly [or in part] within the limits of any city, may by a vote of all the members of the Board fix and determine the route or routes by which such company connect with other steam railways, depots or ferries [or may extend its lines within limits of said city], and may authorize such company to lay an additional track or tracks on a portion, or the whole [of its route or routes] of its railway [in said city], and acquire such other facilities for the accommodation of the travelling public on any street or place on which said rail road shall be located. The commission shall fix and determine the locations and plans of construc-

and determine the locations and plans of construc-tion of the railways upon such route, or routes, the times within which they must be constructed, the compensation to be paid to the city, and other terms, conditions and requirements deemed just and proper."

This is the gist of the section. Further on it provides that such companies on obtaining the commission's favorable action shall possess all the powers conferred by the act upon corporations specially formed thereunder with respect to the railways than in operation.

powers conferred by the act upon corporations specially formed thereunder with respect to the railways then in operation.

Judge Robertson would amend by giving the old companies such powers "in addition to existing franchises," and, moreover, he would strike out the words "then in operation," thereby reviving many ancient and undestrable schemes. Also where the section provides that consent must be obtained of the local authorities having control of that portion of a street or highway upon it which it is proposed to construct the additional tracks, Judge Robertson would add the words "above or urder" to "upon" the street or highway, so that surface roads, viaducts or tunnels could be constructed.

Any one can see at a glance by this analysis of section 32 just what the "L" road is after, and the words in parentheses roveal the hopes of the New York Central.

Judge Robertson's amendments were too much for Senator Stadler, Under his breath he exclaimed, "If the "L' roads want the Battery loop why don't they buy the land, instead of trying to sneak it into the bill." Stadler moved to strike out the entire section.

"Why do you do it?" asked Senator Stewart.

section.
"Why do you do it?" asked Senator Stewart.
"Because," replied Stadler, "I object to giving
the 'L' roads any opportunity of building a third
track or of getting piece or parcel of our city

Paris."

Platt was on hand. Fassett said he hoped Stadler would withdraw his motion; debate on the bill was premature. There were abundant reasons for retaining section 32, which did not remove any of the barriers between the people and the "L" roads that now oxist.

Then came from Fassett the favorite argument of the "Wizard's" followers, that New York was so anxious for rapid transit and wanted it so quickly that it would be better to provide for an extension of the "L" road, which could be done at once, than to wait for a better and satisfactory system of rapid transit, ADOUT SECTION 32.

that it would be better to provide for an extension of the "L" road, which could be done at once, than to wait for a better and satisfactory system of rapid transit,

ABOUT SECTION 32.

Senator Ives felt called upon to explain why section 32 appeared in the Mayor's bill. He said that the authorities took the Fassett bill of last year, which contained this section, and merely inserted the Mayor's commission. which was the home rule principle contended for last winter.

Mayor Grant, Ives continued, was opposed to section 32. It was not in his original bill, but he, as well as other city officials, agreed that it would not be wise to make any change when they appropriated the Fassett bill this year. They simply wanted to confine the republicans to the principle of home rule involved in the commission.

The city authorities considered section 32 as very dangerous. It was an outlet for the "L" roads, whereby, by controlling two Commissioners, the "L" roads might obtain the Battery loop and extend its system in opposition to the wishes of the people, whose said object in pressing a rapid transit bill was to get away from the "L" roads and secure a real rapid transit system.

Craftly Fassett tried to make it appear that Ives meant that the "L" road company had captured two of the Tammany Mayor's commission.

Ives promptly refuted this misconstruction of his remarks. He pointed out that with this section in the bill there was danger; with it out the danger was climinat d.

CRAFTINESS WELL MET.

And Ives was sound. If it is not intended to extend the elevated system there is no need of the section. It is true that the votes of the five Commissioners are necessary to give the "L" roads this privilege, while the votes of the five Commissioners are necessary to give the "L" roads this privilege, while the votes of the five Commissioners are necessary to take action. These gentlemen fail to appreciate the dissatisfaction and feat of the people of New York in regard to the Manhattan Baliroad Company, The "L" system has been

which was carried by the combined vote of the republicans and Farmers' Alliance men, the democratic in the way it would be done. If the "L' road could control two Commissioners it could prevent favorable action on any other scheme of rapid transit dependent upon four votes in the commission. The result would be that commission could do nothing. A popular clamor would arise, and the demand would be for some sort of relief. Under the great pressure of this popular demand the three anti"L" Commissioners would be forced eventually to take advantage of Section No. 32, which is in the bill for this very purpose.

"It will be only a temporary relief until we can the present calendar from and including No. 151.

agree upon something better," the two "L" Com-missioners will argue. And so the "L" company would be permitted to build its third track and cover Battery Park with rails for the storage of

would be permitted to build its third track and cover Battery Park with rails for the storage of cars.

This, it is said, would increase the carrying capacity of the "L" system 33% per cent. This would probably allay for a time popular discontent, but would it be only a "temporary" expedient, as argued by the two "L" Commissioners to carry their point? No. Such action would be likely to defeat any other plan of rapid transit for years to come. The reason is obvious. Any secheme of rapid transit would require vast capital. Capitalists would not be likely to embark in any such undertaking after the facilities of the "L" company had been so materially extended and with a prospect that these privileges might be still further extended.

Therefore, while it is safe to trust four Commissioners with the "L" company excluded from the provisions of the bill, it is unsafe to trust to the entire commission with the provisions of the bill extended to the "L" company.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

The fight is on to knock out section 32. Stadler withdrew his motion to-day, but will renew it when the bill is reported. He will have with him all the New York Senators except Stewart, who is held by Piatt.

The section will have to go, in all probability, though sconer than lose rapid transit the New Yorkers will swallow it.

There is an ingenious theory that the "L" company hopes that the fight over this section may kill the bill and leave them undisturbed in their present monopoly. This could be given some credence if it were not for the fact that the friends of rapid transit are willing to take section 32 rather than lose the bill.

The bill will come up in the Senate next Tuesday as a special order.

READY TO INVESTIGATE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE THAT WILL INQUIRE INTO THE FORESTRY SCANDAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891 .- The State has taken ssession of the guns the HERALD has been trainng on the Forest Commission. The gunners met to-day and organized the Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry, which has been commissioned to capture the conspirators. The committee ordered that a supply of ammunition be obtained from the files of the HEBALD and adjourned to meet next Tuesday morning, when it will be decided on what plan the battle will be conducted. Out of courtesy the Forest Commissioners will be

first put upon the stand. In a column leader to-night the Albany Evening Journal praises highly the work of the HERALD in exposing the vandals in the Adirondacks and for bringing about the investigation. It says the indications of the scope, power and shamelessness of the lumber ring will force the people to surrender the Adirondack preserve or reorganize the Forest Commission. The editorial concludes by advising the investigating committee that the press and the people are awake and that they cannot afford to trific, hesitate or halt in going to the bottom of the

people are awake and that they cannot afford to trife, hesitate or halt in going to the bottom of the matter.

A meagre and unsatisfactory annual report, of which any State commission ought to be ashamed, was presented to the Legislature by the Forest Commission. It was ready a month ago and could have been written last January. With the report is a recommendation for a park, the lines of which carefully protect Lumberman Basselin's territory and leave to the mercy of his lumber triends some of the choicest sections of the woods. The report deals in generalities and is utterly unsatisfactory.

Monday night the special committee to investigate Mr. Porter's consus operations in New York will be appointed. Leader McClelland gave notice that he would at that time move a call of the House for that purpose.

WINE AT BALLS.

The republicans prevented the passage of the Stadler bill to allow the sale of wine after hours at balls in New York. The blocking of the bill was not on its merits, but merely because General Husted read a telegram from the Excise Reform Association asking for a hearing before the matter should be decided.

A bill of great interest to the friends of the public schools was introduced by Senator Cantor. It provides for the pensioning on half pay of male teachers after thirty years' service. Men of sixty and women of fifty and years' service. Men of sixty and women of fifty and forty-five respectively, if mentally or physically incapacitated, can be retired on application. No pension shall be less than \$600 per annum. This bill should be passed and its provisions extended to Brooklyn.

BALLOT REFORM.

Brooklyn.

Ballot reform.

Senator Saxton has a number of minor amendments simplifying the application of the Ballot Reform law to town meetings. The amendments do not affect any vital principle of the law.

Senator Roesch seeks to improve the sanitary law requiring the boarding or plastering of cellar cellings in tenements by providing for "deafening" as well. It is a precaution against dampness and foul air.

as well. It is a precaution against dampness and foul air.

CARE OF THE PAUPER INSAME.

The passage of perhaps the best bill of the year, the Acker measure appropriating \$500,000 to carry out the act providing for the care of the pauper insane by the State, seems assured. The Committee on Public Institutions agreed to-day to report it favorably, but the county superintendents of the poor demanded a hearing, which was granted. The enemies of the State Care act rely upon their ability to work upon the economic tendency of the House to kill by indirection this most beneficent measure. It is hoped that they are reckoning without their host.

The Committee on Contested Seats has done nothing yet except to order the printing of the court testimony in the case of Dunlap, of Montgomery, who, it seems, will be the republican to be bounced.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST INGALLS. OPENING OF THE SENATORIAL FIGHT IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

TOPERA, Jan. 22, 1891.-The republicans had their first caucus on the Senatorial fight to-night, with fifty-five legislators present. Last night there was a conference of republican Schators and Representatives for the purpose of becoming acquainted, but it was given out that nothing definite would be settled. There are three republican Senators who have positively refused to enter any republican Senatorial caucus. One of them—Edilston, of Atchison—has his lightning rod up, and has been contributing to the anti-Ingalis literature. Another republican Senator—Mr. King, of Cowley—pledged himself to vote as his county went at the State election, and two Aliance men were elected to the Legislature. Rush, of Pawnee, made an open fight on lngalis before the State election and declared that he would vote for any Alliance candidate in preference to lngalis.

Sixty-one votes is all that the republicans can now count on from their own ranks, and several of the Senators are indignant because Mr. Ingalis did not come to Topeka Sunday and assist in breaking the State printer caucus. publican Senatorial caucus. One of them-Edlis-

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS AT WORK.

DES MOINES, Jan. 22, 1891. - The Iowa State Probibition Conference, under the joint auspices of the National and State committees, opened here to-day with a large attendance of delegates. The Convention will take measures in the direction of strengthoning the party machinery, and will also suggest methods for a stringent enforcement of the law and a prosecution to the end of all the violators.

VICTORY FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23, 1891. - The women voters of Toronto have gained their point about the High School Board. They made the candidates for the City Council at last week's election who sought their suffrage promise to help elect half the new members of the School Board from their number. This has now been done by the Council. The new lady members are Miss M. Wilkes, Miss M. Carty and Mrs. Dr. O'Connor, secretary of the Toronto Woman Suffrage League. UNITED STATES SENATORSHIPS.

In the joint democratic legislative caucus at Madison, Wis., yesterday William F. Vilas, who was Postmaster General under Cleveland, was nominated for Senator. The election takes place Tuesday. The ropublicans will cast a complimentary vote for Senator Spooner.

only one ballot for United States Senator was taken in the illinois Legislature yesterday. It resulted:—John M. Falmer, democrat, 101; Richard J. Oglesby, republican, 100; Streeter, farmers' candidate, 3. Mr. Tanbeneck, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association member, moved an adjournment, which was carried by the combined vote of the republicans and Farmers' Alliance men, the democrats voting solidly against the motion.

LABOR'S FEDERATION GROWING INCLUSIVE.

Practical Agreement Upon a Plan for United Action by Several Large Bodies of Workingmen.

NO POLITICS IN IT YET.

It Means a Third Party if the Politicians Prove Untrue to the Interests of the Toilers.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1891 .- The biggest federation of labor organizations ever known in this country was practically agreed upon here today when committees representing the National Farmers' Alliance, the Colored Farmers' Alliance the Knights of Labor and the Citizens' Alliance

met and agreed to form a close confederation for both offence and defence. Word has been received from the Grange, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Northwestern Alliance that they are in full sympathy with the movement and can

The meeting to-day was in response to a call issued by Ben Terrell, of Texas, who was appointed by the Ocala confederation of the National Farmers' Alliance chairman of a Committee on Federation When the meeting was called to order this morning there were present among others Congressman elect L. F. Livingston, Ben Terrell, H. C. Brown, F. L. Gantt and Dr. C. W. Macune from the National Farmers' Alliance; T. V. Powderly, A. W. Wright and J. W. Hayes, of the Enights of Labor; R. M. Humphrey and J. J. Rogers, of the colored Farmers' Alliance, and L. P. Wild and Balph Beaumont, of the Citizens's Alliance. Mr. Terrell, of Texas, was elected chairman of the joint committee and Mr. Gantt secretary. Chairman Terrell read communications from the national officers of the Grange, stating that delegates from that organization would be present to-morrow. The Northwestern Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association sent word that their membership were now voting on the confederation proposition and that up to this time the vote was practically unanimous in favor of it.

CONFEDERATION DECIDED UPON The first question taken up was whether or not there should be a confederation, and it was after very little debate decided unanimously in the affirmative. Then came up the question of details, which took up the entire day. The result of the work is that a joint executive committee of five from each organization represented shall be selected, which will represent the federation. In all questions which come up each organization shall questions which come up each organization shall have as many votes as it has members who are legal voters. The St. Louis platform is to be the basis of organization. Each organization stands pledged to assist to the full extent of its power any of the other organizations in all local efforts to better the condition of the people, provided the joint committee decides that it is best. When plans are agreed upon by the Joint Committee on Pederation for Mutual Co-operation sach organization is bound to support the said plans fully and chearfully.

Federation for Mutual Co-operation each organization is bound to support the said plans fully and cheerfully.

The importance of this action can readily be seen when it is taken into consideration. If the Knights of Labor, for instance, have a difficulty with a corporation or manufacturer and decide on a boycott the matter is referred to the joint committee, and if it decides the Knights are in the right the Farmers' Alliance stores through which a large proportion of the membership of that organization get their supplies will cease to deal with that firm or corporation. The Knights on the other hand are pledged to the support of the other organizations in case of any trouble they may have. Under this paragraph, too, the federated organizations will, as far as possible, use only union made goods bearing union labels. The other clauses of the acticles of rederation relate principally to details of government.

A committee on business was appointed, consisting of Colonel L. F. Livingston, of the Farmers' Alliance, and L. P. Wild, of the Citizens' Alliance, and L. P. Wild, of the Citizens' Alliance, which met at the Metropolitan Hotel last ingult and discussed a plan of action to be submitted to the meeting of the joint committee to draw up a declaration of principles on the question of finance, transportation, land and whatever else may be decided on, and to have the lecturers and newspapers of the various organizations go at the work of education purely and simply on those lines, in this way avoiding the teaching of one set lines, in this way avoiding the teaching of one set

may be decided on, and to have the lecturers and newspapers of the various organizations or at the work of education purely and simply on those lines, in this way avoiding the teaching of one set of principles in one part of the country and something different elsewhere. This, they hope, will crystallize the reform sentiment throughout the country and make it irresistible.

FOLITICAL SIDE OF IT.

While the delogates here disclaim any idea of a third party movement, the very general idea is that the action to-morrow will practically be the inception of an independent political movement. The demands which will be then formulated will without doubt contain the principles if not the words of the Sub Treasury plan, and the government control and ultimately the ownership of means of transportation. The demands will be laid before the old parties and if they are not granted the third party will follow. This is the opinion of many who are on the inside. Dr. Macune said to me in regard to indedendent action. "The Farmers Alliance will not take part in any convention looking toward independent political action until the convention called for by the Ocala meeting, which will be held in February, 1892. Our work in the meantime will be purely one of education and organization."

When I asked Dr. Macune what be thought of the prespects for a third ticket in 1892 he simply said:—"1892 is a good way off yet and there is no telling what may happen before that time."

The Joint Committee expects to finish up its work to-morrow.

WRANGLES OF WORKINGMEN TURBULENT PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE TRADES ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891, -Corporate and politcal influences were strongly shown in the sessions of the State Traces Assembly to-day. Delegate Lawler started the ball by demanding satisfaction from McGowan for calling him a scab. After some talk the Assembly directed McGowau to apologize, which he did.

The only other features of the morning were resolutions calling for the completion of the Capitol during the present depressed state of the labor market, for a national appropriation for public buildings in New York, for dressing in the State all

market, for a national appropriation for public buildings in New York, for dressing in the State all ston e used on public buildings, for the prevention of the employment of armed forces by corporations, for rapid transit measures for New York and for the appointment on ovivil service boards of a practical mechanic whenever inspectors of masonry and buildings are examined.

Delegate Lee warmed up the afternoon session by roundly denouncing the State Board of Arbitration when his resolution raking over that body was reported adversely by the committee. Thayer, Fenton, McGowan, Dillon and other professionals took a hand in the uproar which followed. Mr. Donovan, of the Arbitration Board was given a chance to defend himself. He suid blandly that Lee was all wrong and that the Board was all right. Its report only recommended what experience had shown them was good for a workingman. The question was divided when the vote was taken on Lee's resolutions and the political combine defeated that part recommending the removal of the Arbitration Board and calling on organized labor to resent the reflection on the k. of L. orders. The recommendations of the Board were, however, condemned.

The last fight was made on the resolution condemning the Arbitration Board and factory inspector for using railroad passes. Great confusion prevailed all through the hour in which the matter was discussed. The committee reported that Donovan and Connolly had both sworn they never had passes. Delegate Lee instated he had seen passes sout to Donovan. Neither of the accused was allowed to talk on the subject, but the result had evidently been assured and the resolution was svoted down. The storm then quieted and the section of omeers followed, after which the assembly adjourned.

THIS STRIKE WILL SOON END.

THE CHICAGO AND EBIE BAILBOAD CONDUCTORS PREPARING TO RETURN TO WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1891 .- General Manager Tucker,

General Manager Tucker gave them the following typewritten answer:-Neither Mr. Scott nor any of the other train despatchers will be reinstated nor employed in any department. This decision is final and irrevocable.

This decision is final and irravecable.

Mr. Tucker added for publication that he thought the strike would be ended in twenty-four hours. Not a wheel was moving to-day on the line, but all traffic was cared for over other roads. The shutdown was owing to inadequate protection at Huntington. Mr. Tucker donied the story that Pinkerton men had been hired. Trains could be run as yesterday, Mr. Tucker said, but the company preferred to take no chances.

Chief Clerk, or the Order of Railway Conductors, was in Chicago to-day. He said he believed the matter would be settled to-morrow by the conductors going back to work.

ARBITRATING A STRIKE.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891,-The United Shirt and follar Company having come to no settlement with i to striking employes, the State Board of Arbitra-tion began its investigation of the strike this morntion began its investigation of the strike this morning. Messrs. Pursell and Robertson were the members of the Board present. Eva Gillespis testified that she was in Mr. Pine's employ before the formation of the company two years ago. Four cents was paid for work that the company paid three and three-quarter conts for prior to January 1.

Kate Smith testified that the new schedule of prices was below the old, outting down wages from \$1 to \$1 50 a week.

DETAILS OF THE SAMOA MURDER.

THERE IS NO MEANS OF TELLING HOW COX-SWAIN POWER COME TO HIS DEATH.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD] APIA, Samoa, Jan. 2, 1891.-The United States camer Iroquois arrived in Apia January I and sailed for Pango Pango the same day. She will soon go to Tahiti and Tongs on diplomatic business, taking Consul General Sewell from Apia to represent the

State Department. Everything is quiet in Samos and great satisfaction is expressed over the arrival of Chief Justice Cedarkrans.

I sent a short account of the murder of Coxswain Power by mail to San Francisco by the oceanic steamer Zealandia, to be telegraphed to

FACTS LEARNED SINCE,
Following are the details of this case:--While the Iroquois was at anchor in the harbor of Pango Pango, Tutuila Island, Samos, on the afternoon of December 20, a number of men were permitted to visit the shore, and all returned on board in the evening. Among the number were John Power, coxswain of the captain's gig, and four others, who went to the salcon of a man named Pike and played poker. Fower had \$160, and when he had lost \$55 he left, saying that they would all return at night and continue the game. When night came several men saw Power and a seaman named Brannan silp over the bows and swim sehore. One men says that he saw them swim together until they reached the immediate vicinity of Swimming Point, about three hundred and fifty yards distant. Brannan maintained that he and Power separated soon after leaving the ship, and that their courses diverged considerably. Brannan returned on board over the bows about half-past two 'clock in the morning, At half-past five P. M. the same day Power's body was seen floating in the water about a hundred yards from the ship, between the latter and Swimming Point. The body was brought on board and, an autopsy was held by the surgeons.

MUNDERHED AND MULLATED. board in the evening. Among the number were

board and an autopsy was held by the surgeons.

It was found that the man had been murdered and his body mutilated in the most fiendish manner. The head, neck and other parts were out off close to the trunk. Both arms were missing. The entire right leg and thigh were gene and the bone was broken about two inches below the hip joint. The tissues of the left thigh had been divided down to the bone, which was exposed to view in its entire circumference, and it was hacked in several places. There were several superficial wounds on the chest, a clean out wound about five inches long above the left groin and several incised wounds in the left calf, one of which penetrated deep into the muscles. There were also several incised wounds in the back and others on the buttock. The man had not been attacked by a shark nor been drowned. All the wounds were clean cut, such as a knife or other cutting instrument would inflict.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE NAVY.

THE OMAHA ORDERED TO PANAMA, WHERE SHE WILL RECEIVE A NEW CREW.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1801 .- Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day for the United States steamer Omaha, flagship of the Asiatio station, last reported at Shanghal, to proceed to Panama with a view of reaching there in March. The three years' term of the officers and erew of this vessel has about expired, and her trip to Panama is for the purpose of receiving a new com-

Panama is for the purpose of receiving a new complement of officers and men. Commodore Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said this afternoon that this is the sole object of the proposed cruise, adding that it was not to be attributed to any troubles present or prospective on the isthmus or vicinity.

A detailed statement of the cost of the new navy for hulls and machinery, exclusive of armor and armament, under acts of Congress passed up to the present time, shows that if amounts, since March 3, 1883, to \$33,973,095.

The United States torpedo boat Cushing sailed from Newport, R. I., this morning for New York.

The report of the engineer officers detailed to watch the performance of the engines of the cruiser Newark on her recent trial trip was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy this morning. It snows an indicated horse power of about nins thousand, an excess of five hundred horse power over the contract requirements, entitling the contractors to nearly \$50,000 premium.

ARMY ORDERS AND NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1891.—Major Isaac Arnold. Jr., has been ordered to repair to this city and report to the Chief of Ordunos for consultation official business, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. First Lieutenant J. T. French, Jr., has been relieved from further duty as recorder of has been relieved from further duty as recorder of
the Tactical Board, Leavenworth, Kan., and will
join his battery after one month's leave of
absence. Second Lieutenant J. F. Kreps, Twentysecond infantry, now on leave of absence at Meadville, Pa., has been ordered to report on the 25th
inst. to Lieutenant Colonel La Haett L. Livingston.
Third artiliery, president of the Examining Board
at Washington Barracks, D. C.
Joseph F. Durkin, of the Eleventh district of
New York, has been appointed a cadet at the Military Academy.

Brigadier General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of
Ordnance, U. S. A., was placed on the retired list of
the army on account of age.

HELP FOR WESTINGHOUSE.

BIG BLOCKS OF STOCK ARE BEING TAKEN, AND

THE OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT, Pirranung, Pa., Jan. 22, 1891.—Mr. Westinghous said to-day that the sum of \$500,000 was no enough to relieve his companies without the aid of stockholders and creditors. He exhibited a net circular to stockholders of the Westinghou Electric Company which extended the time of and scribing to the preferred stock from January 26 of January 31.

January 31.

Mr. Westinghouse said that 20,500 shares had already been subscribed for on assurances given which would bring the total amount to 25,000 shares. Some of these subscriptions are conditioned on at least 40,000 shares being taken, at all subscriptions are now taken subject to the condition. The placing of these 40,000 shares will relieve the company of all financial difficulties at place it in a position to push business.

HURLED DOWN A SHAFT.

Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1891,-By the breaking of his elevator chain to-day eight men were precipit of the Chicago and Eric Railroad, to-day gave his ultimatum to the strikers. A committee waited on him with an offer that the strike would be declared off if the Chicago and Eric re-employed all the strikers and the discharged train despatcher, Scott.